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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2017**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 Nationalism and liberalism became increasingly important in nineteenth-century Europe.

(a) What was meant by nationalism in the nineteenth century? [4]

(b) Why did liberalism pose a revolutionary threat in 1848? [6]

(c) How far was Louis Philippe responsible for revolution in France in 1848? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Italian attempts at unification before 1849 were unsuccessful.

(a) What contribution did Mazzini make to the growth of Italian nationalism? [4]

(b) Why was Piedmont humiliated in its conflict with Austria in 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'A lack of unity between revolutionary groups was the main reason Italy was not unified in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Life was difficult for many living in the Southern states of America in the second half of the nineteenth century.

(a) What opportunities existed for slaves to escape to the Northern states of America? [4]

(b) Why was there opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850? [6]

(c) How successful was the economic reconstruction of the South after the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism was not always viewed favourably.

(a) What was the impact of French imperialism on Senegal? [4]

(b) Why did events of the Indian Mutiny cause bitterness amongst Indians? [6]

(c) How important for the West was intervention in China? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Disagreements between the peacemakers at the Paris Peace Conference led to compromise and bitterness.

(a) What did Wilson hope to achieve with his 'Fourteen Points'? [4]

(b) Why was Lloyd George unhappy with the French demands? [6]

(c) 'The reduction in its military strength was the main reason for Germany's bitterness with the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations aimed to secure world peace and co-operation.

(a) Describe the work of the League of Nations in the 1920s in relation to health. [4]

(b) Why was the League of Nations ineffective in resolving the Corfu Crisis? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the League of Nations failing to preserve world peace was that not all Great Powers were members.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Following the ending of the Second World War both the USA and the USSR held strong views about the future.

(a) What did a strong Communist Eastern Europe provide for the USSR? [4]

(b) Why did the development of the atomic bomb increase tension between East and West? [6]

(c) How surprising was Stalin's decision to impose a blockade on West Berlin? Explain your answer. [10]

8 After the Second World War, the USA viewed the Communist threat as significant.

(a) What happened to Vietnam immediately following the Geneva Peace Accords of 1954? [4]

(b) Why did Khrushchev place nuclear weapons in Cuba? [6]

(c) 'America failed to contain Communism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 War impacted on the British civilian population.

(a) What methods were used in Britain to deal with food shortages? [4]

(b) Why was the introduction of the Defence of the Realm Act helpful to the British government? [6]

(c) 'Censorship was more important than propaganda to the war effort on the home front in Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Ludendorff's 1918 Offensive ultimately failed.

(a) Describe the tactics used by Ludendorff between March and May 1918. [4]

(b) Why was Ludendorff's Offensive of March 1918 a gamble? [6]

(c) 'America's entry into the war was more important than the Kiel Mutiny in ending the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 By the end of the 1920s the Nazi Party was growing in popularity.

(a) What was the SA? [4]

(b) Why were some Germans attracted to the Nazi Party by the end of the 1920s? [6]

(c) How far did the Munich Putsch of 1923 pose a threat to the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi Party aimed to control the German people.

(a) What was the response of the churches to Nazi rule? [4]

(b) Why was the 'Night of the Long Knives' important for Hitler? [6]

(c) 'The Gestapo was more important to the Nazi regime than control of education.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Tsar Nicholas II survived in 1905 but abdicated in 1917.

(a) In what ways did Stolypin help the Tsar? [4]

(b) Why were the events of Bloody Sunday a threat to the Tsarist regime? [6]

(c) 'Discontent caused by food shortages was the main reason for the downfall of the Tsar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin attempted to change the Soviet Union, although he found it difficult.

(a) In what ways did Stalin encourage women to participate in his economic changes? [4]

(b) Why was Russification introduced? [6]

(c) 'Russia becoming stronger militarily was the greatest impact of Stalin's economic policies.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The 1920s brought widespread changes to American society.

(a) What developments in mass media occurred in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why was there a revival of support for the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Prohibition failed because it could not be enforced.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Americans suffered both economically and socially following the Wall Street Crash.

(a) Describe President Hoover's reaction to the Bonus Marchers. [4]

(b) Why was the Wall Street Crash harmful to the American economy? [6]

(c) 'Hoover's idea of rugged individualism was the main reason he lost the 1932 election.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Eventually the Chinese Communists succeeded in their struggle against the Nationalists.

(a) What problems faced the Chinese Communists before 1934? [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War weaken the Nationalist government? [6]

(c) 'The result of the Civil War was decided by the quality of leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relations with other countries tended to improve over time.

(a) Describe the increased hostility between Communist China and Taiwan up to 1954. [4]

(b) Why were Communist China's relations with Tibet hostile? [6]

(c) 'Trade was the main reason for China's closer relations with the USA from 1970.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 By 1945 government policy had ensured segregation was established.

(a) By 1945, in what ways was freedom of movement affected by the pass system? [4]

(b) Why was the growth of manufacturing industry important for South Africa's economic development by 1945? [6]

(c) 'Government policies on land issues had a greater impact than employment policies on the non-white population.' How true was this up to 1945? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Despite difficulties, white minority rule in South Africa was ended.

(a) Describe the contribution of Desmond Tutu to the collapse of apartheid. [4]

(b) Why was reform legislation introduced by Botha's government between 1979 and 1986 not as successful as he had hoped? [6]

(c) 'The transfer of power between 1990 and 1994 proceeded smoothly.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 After the Second World War tension increased in Palestine.

(a) In what ways did the British attempt to limit Jewish immigration to Palestine at the end of the Second World War? [4]

(b) Why was the Haganah more reluctant than other Jewish groups to use violence against the British? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for Britain's decision to withdraw from Palestine was the campaign of terrorism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Peace in the Middle East remains difficult to achieve.

(a) Describe the role of the United Nations in the Arab-Israeli conflict between 1967 and 1982. [4]

(b) Why did the Camp David accords not bring peace to the Middle East? [6]

(c) 'Since 1993, the Palestinians have been more responsible than the Israelis for the failure of the peace process.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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